

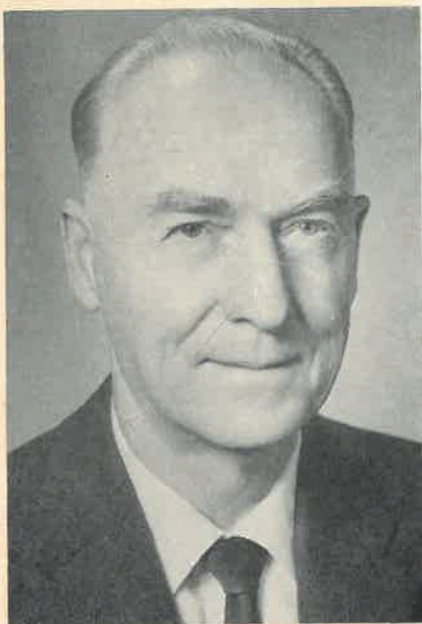
# *SUP News*

Vol. 11    JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1964    No. 1



*Newly Restored Brigham Young Summer Home in St. George Now Part of the State Park Program.*





Pres. Lorenzo B. Summerhays

## The President's Message

*"And do many things of their own free will."*

In this first issue of the SUP News in the year 1964 the officers of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers salute every member. Although the actual first of the year is passed, the year lies ahead of us and we wish you good health, good cheer, good will, and good works.

Your National Officers are constantly giving serious thought and attention to the problems and aims of the National Society of Sons of Utah Pioneers and we all feel that the Society has a great mission before it. There are many, many projects which are constantly demanding attention from us, but these can only be developed through the interested help of each individual member. It is for this reason that we direct your attention and serious consideration to the statement set forth at the beginning of this article which is of course familiar to all of us and which perhaps is the most significant command that has been given. We urge each member to give serious thought as to how he can apply this statement into his own life in connection with the success of the SUP.

We urge your support by more active participation in our monthly meetings. It is only by the continued attendance of each member

that our monthly meetings can be thoroughly successful and we urge that you resolve now to give full support and 100% attendance to these meetings.

We also urge participation by as many members as possible in the support of and attendance at our National Encampment. This year the Encampment will be held in Los Angeles and the committee is promising a most unusual and enjoyable series of events for us. Start planning now to make this trek with us over the Labor Day weekend. You will be hearing more and more about this and we are sure you will be amazed at the program and at the low cost of the entire project.

We are deeply concerned about increased membership, and we are urging that each member take upon himself the responsibility of enrolling one or more new members together with the enrollment of his eligible sons and grandsons.

We are also urging that every chapter have a chapter project, for which we solicit your interested and active participation.

Again, we extend our most things of your own free will requires thought, planning, time, effort and loyalty and these we urge you to contribute to the Sons of Utah Pioneers during the year 1964.

Again, we extend our most hearty wishes for your success during the coming year.

### IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT UTAH A SUMMARY POPULATION

Population—1960 census —  
890,627 (38th in nation)  
Population density, 1960 — 10.8  
inhabitants per square mile  
area (national, 50.5)  
Birth rate 1961—29.4 per 1,000  
(national 23.4 per 1,000)  
Death rate 1961—6.7 per 1,000  
(national 9.3 per 1,000)

### GEOGRAPHY

Area (1960) Land—82,339 sq. mi.  
Water 2,577 sq. mi.  
Total 84,916 sq. mi.  
Maximum length of state — 345  
miles (north and south)  
Average width of state—275 miles  
(east and west)  
Highest point—King's Peak in the  
Uinta Mountains, 13,498 feet  
above sea level

Lowest point—Beaver Dam Wash  
on Utah-Arizona border, about  
2,100 feet above sea level

Counties—29

National Parks—2

National Monuments—8

National Forests—9

Major drainage areas—Colorado-  
Green Rivers, Great Basin, and  
Snake River

Major rivers—Colorado, Green,  
Bear, Weber, San Juan, Sevier,  
Virgin, Provo, Jordan

Highest recorded temperature —  
116° F.

Lowest recorded temperature —  
—50° F.

### OTHER

First white settlement — about  
1837-1838, Fort Robidoux es-  
tablished on Green River near  
mouth of White River

First large-scale white settlement  
July, 1847 by the Mormons at  
Salt Lake City

Utah Territory created—9 Sep-  
tember 1850

Admitted as 45th State — 4 Jan-  
uary 1896

Most important industries:

1. Manufacturing, 2. Mining,
3. Defense, 4. Agriculture, 5.
- Tourism

Most important products:

1. Steel, 2. Copper, 3. Petrol-  
eum, 4. Livestock, 5. Coal

### GOVERNORS OF UTAH

#### Territorial\*

Brigham Young .....	1851-57
Alfred Cumming .....	1857-61
John W. Dawson .....	1861
Stephen S. Harding .....	1862-63
James Duane Doty .....	1863-65
Charles Durkee .....	1865-69
J. Wilson Shaffer .....	1870
Vernon H. Vaughan .....	1870-71
George L. Woods .....	1871-74
Samuel B. Axtell .....	1874-75
George B. Emery .....	1875-80
Eli H. Murray .....	1880-86
Caleb W. West .....	1886-89
Arthur L. Thomas .....	1889-93
Caleb W. West .....	1893-96

\*Acting governors not listed.

#### STATE

Heber M. Wells .....	1896-1905
John C. Cutler .....	1905-1909
William Spry .....	1909-1917
Simon Bamberger .....	1917-1921
Charles R. Mabey .....	1921-1925
George H. Dern .....	1925-1933
Henry H. Blood .....	1933-1941
Herbert B. Maw .....	1941-1949
J. Bracken Lee .....	1949-1957
George Dewey Clyde .....	1957-



## *These Are The Fine People Who Will Be Our Hosts At The 1964 Encampment*



*California Chapter, SUP members and wives at annual banquet.*

### *1964 Encampment Plans For Los Angeles Being Made*

*by George W. Everton, Sr.*

The trek to California for the SUP National Encampment next September looks better and better as plans go forward for entertainment, travel, etc. Forest Lawn, Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm are some of the fabulous points of interest that will be visited. A never-to-be-forgotten parade, "Big Name Entertainment" and wonderful fellowship galore for all who attend is promised.

Set your plans now for September 2nd through 8th if you plan to go by bus from Salt Lake City, or for the 4th through 7th if you are in California.

"You will have the time of your life" say all the Sons from the Los Angeles area. "Come on down. We'll put on an encampment you will always remember. We're happy and proud to belong to the SUP and want to show our appreciation for membership in the great organization."

The 1963-64 officers of the Los Angeles Chapter are as follows: Dr. Louis T. Smithson, President; Ray Quist, 1st V.P.; Merlon Sant, 2nd V.P.; S. E. Sessions, 3rd V.P.; Mervin Sanders, 4th V.P.; Edward Perkins, Secretary; Burton Oliver, Treasurer; Irving L. Pratt, Jr., Chaplin, and Romney Stewart, Immediate Past President.

Edward Perkins and Jack Howells have been assigned to work on the encampment committee with George B. Everton, Sr., as chairman. Curtis Brady and Marvin E.

Smith are working on transportation. CALIFORNIA HERE WE COME!

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# SUP News

Published Bi-Monthly at Salt  
Lake City, Utah  
by

National Society of Utah Pioneers  
2998 South 2150 East  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109  
Subscription Rate, \$2.50 per year,  
50 cents copy  
Entered as second-class mail at  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
T. M. WOOLLEY, Editor

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Pioneer Village Citizenship

Walter A. Kerr.....Salt Lake City  
Pioneer Stories

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Treks and Projects Chairman

Harold H. Jensen.....Salt Lake City  
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## Life Member No 77

Alma D. McKee receiving his  
Life Membership Certificate and  
Pin from Arthur W. Grix.

Alma D. McKee was born in  
Huntington, Emery County, Utah  
on the 14th of December, 1891  
to James Albert and Ruth Chase  
McKee; the 6th child in a family  
of 9.

His parents were among the  
first pioneers to settle Emery  
County. They lived in a two-room  
log cabin with dirt roof and rough  
native lumber floors. It was hard  
to extract a living from the poor  
alkali soil and their work day was  
from daylight until dark.

Even kerosene lights were hard  
to come by and his mother made  
tallow candles which they used  
much of the time for light. He re-  
calls that many times the only  
light they had to study lessons by  
was the light from a pine log in  
the fireplace.

Alma, together with his brothers  
and sisters, walked one mile to  
school through sun and storm and  
in those days the winter snows  
were very heavy. His schooling  
in Huntington took him through  
the 8th grade, after which he at-  
tended the Emery Stake Academy  
at Castle Dale where he got two  
years of high school. He then be-  
gan teaching in the fall of 1914.  
He attended summer school at the  
University of Utah for several  
years.

When the first World War be-  
gan he interrupted his teaching to  
go into military service. He en-  
listed June 5, 1917 and was dis-  
charged December 13, 1918 from

the Central Machine Gun Offi-  
cers Training School at Camp  
Hancock, Georgia.

Returning home he resumed  
teaching again until the spring of  
1931 when he left teaching to en-  
ter Civil Service employment in  
the Postal Transport Service at  
the Ogden, Utah Terminal, from  
which he retired July 31, 1959.

## Sons of Utah Pioneers Luncheon Club News

Our club will have its Sweet-  
heart Party at the Lafayette Ball-  
room in the Hotel Utah, Thursday  
evening, February 13, 1964. We  
will be entertained by a group  
from the B.Y.U.

Our Chapter was entertained by  
Bro. Roland Parry and a wonder-  
ful trio consisting of Jackie Max-  
well, June Heiser and Betty  
Erickson, with pianist Neva Sim-  
onsen of the "All Faces West,"  
Pioneer Pageant that has en-  
tertained the people of Utah dur-  
ing Pioneer days at Ogden for  
the past fifteen years. It has also  
been presented in New Zealand  
nine times.

Bro. Parry gave a history of the  
pageant and the trio sang four  
songs from the production and it  
was a wonderful hour for our  
chapter.

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*Pioneer Story***Mary**

*Third Place Winner 1963  
Story Contest  
Senior Division*

*by Emily Wallentine Brewer*

As the wagon alternately jolted over the rocks and then sunk into the sand, Mary's weary body, heavy with child, swayed from side to side. How could it be so dreadfully hot? And yet she smiled as she thought of the blessing Brother Arthur had given her when she had consented to come on this mission with James. He had promised her that because she was faithful in her support she would be blessed with health. Never again would she be called to part with one of her children and she herself would live until she was satisfied with life.

How much those words were going to mean to her in the next five years, she couldn't then know. She didn't for one moment doubt the truthfulness of them. Already she could see their partial fulfillment for she was steadily gaining strength despite the strenuous journey. It was necessary for her to drive one wagon, for the party consisted of only twenty-six men, two women and eight children. The remainder of the company had chosen to stay behind until later, but when Brother Erastus Snow had called them together and requested they leave no later than April, James and Mary had been among those who felt the urgency of his words and hastily made their preparations to leave Cedar City.

Now they were three days out of Moencopi and in the area of bad Indians. The shout to stop for noon came down the line. Mary gratefully climbed from the wagon. She had scarcely set foot on the ground when several sullen looking Indians rode into the camp. She was about to scramble quickly into the wagon with the children when James tapped her on the shoulder.

"Mary," he said in a low voice, "Can you go quietly about your preparations for dinner as though you expected no trouble from these unwelcome visitors?"

She gave him a look of dismay

but did as he had asked, and the others did likewise. This did not please the Indians. They had come to pick a quarrel and they intended to have one. Their leader was a surly fellow whom they called Pearcon.

He walked over to the fire where Mary and Sister Harriman were cooking. Both women froze with fright. Then Mary stole a glance from under her sunbonnet. Sister Harriman's face was blanched but she now showed no signs of fear in her steady movements. Pearcon stepped closer. Suddenly with one quick movement of his foot he kicked a shower of sand into the food. He waited and the air was tense. Each member of the party continued as though nothing had happened. Angered by their passive attitude, he grabbed knives and struck each one viciously into a large rock. Still no one paid any attention. Getting braver, he sauntered over to the young scouts bumping first one and then another. When he reached a young man named Smith, he tried to wrestle with him. Smith's dog, thinking his master was in danger attacked and bit Pearcon's leg.

The Indian, howling with pain, grabbed a shovel and started after Smith, who picked up an axe hoping to defend himself. Quick as a flash James sprang to prevent Smith from using the axe for another man had disarmed the Indian.

Now the young men felt they should use their guns. It was only through the earnest pleadings of James that they were kept from firing the first shot.

Meanwhile the Indians drew together in a huddle. As James hurriedly scanned the circle to see what had become of Mary, he saw one Indian spring lightly onto his horse and ride out of camp. Knowing he had gone for help, James quickly dispatched a rider back to Moencopi to report the incident. When he turned back to his family, a burly Indian was standing on the wheel of the wagon showing Mary, with threatening gestures, how they would cut her throat when reinforcements arrived.

The long afternoon was spent in wearying suspense. Over and over Mary prayed, "Dear God, help us to settle this trouble without bloodshed. Help us to show

these misguided Lamanites we want to be their friends."

She raised her head and coming toward camp was the largest, most stately Indian she had ever seen. He carried with him an air of power that made them all tremble with fear until he spoke. His voice was low and smooth as the rippling of a deep river. He could only speak his native language so James called his son, Edward, to interpret for him.

"Father," Edward said, "He is the Big Chief and the rider brought him news of trouble. He says the young Indians are restless and intolerant of the white people. They want to fight. He wants to hear our side of the difficulty."

After hearing both sides the Chief explained that Pearcon was a trouble-maker but they would have to pay him for the dog bite and try to win his friendship. This they did with money, but he still insisted on having the axe Smith had threatened him with. He left with a victorious look on his face that had James worried.

Everyone spent an uneasy night, knowing they might be attacked before morning. But sun-up came and no Indians. As they started to cook breakfast, an old Indian raced into camp. Taking James almost forcibly by the arm, he pointed and gestured frantically. He made them understand they must be on their way immediately. The scouts rebelled saying it was a trap, but James felt the Indian's friendliness was sincere. An argument ensued with James holding out to follow his impressions and the Indian, becoming annoyed at the delay.

James finally won out and they all followed his wagon onto the trail. The worried Indian sat on the high spring seat by James. Speed was difficult with no road bed and the sand was so deep. At each stop to rest the horses, the Indian stood up on the seat and looked far and near, then urged them to hurry faster.

All this was very exhausting for Mary. The children were hungry and fretful. She could comfort them only by trying to be pleasant and making a game of the jolting ride. At last the Indian took one long scrutinizing look out over the landscape and dropped in relief on the seat, telling Edward it

See Page 6



From Page 5

was all right now for them to stop and eat. He asked if they did not remember him. He had stopped to beg at their home in Cedar City and they had always fed him. He knew them to be kind to Indians and had been hurrying them out of the territory of Pearcon and his angry followers. He had seen Pearcon showing the axe and leg wound to the young warriors and knew they planned revenge.

And so, with a prayer of thankfulness they prepared the long awaited meal.

It was the second day of August, just two weeks since the little party had arrived on the San Juan. Mary and her little family had been settled in a hurriedly built log cabin. The scouts and single men had all returned, leaving only James and Brother Harri-man with their families to begin the establishment of a settlement.

What was it Brother Snow had said when he called them on this mission? "It takes men with families to build up any country. The single men get discouraged and homesick. Married men put their roots down deep."

Well, James would have his family. As Mary looked down into the face of her new born babe, tears welled up from her heart and coursed down her cheeks. They were not tears for the past hours of suffering, nor were they for fear of the future. They were tears of gratitude. She had given birth to a healthy baby girl and besides that, she had the strength to care for her. Surely the Lord had been kind. And, in her humble way, she would try very hard to make this mission among the red men a success.

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## Sons Of Utah Pioneers Old Juniper Chapter

The Old Juniper Chapter, SUP, is unique in that its entire membership is composed of administrative, teaching, research, and maintenance staff at Utah State University.

During the winter we have excellent luncheon meetings, usually calling on members of our own chapter to talk on subjects in their fields of interest. Speakers during the past winter have been: Dr. Nicholas Van Alfen, Porter Rockwell; Dr. Claude Burtenshaw, Early Mormon politicians; Allen Fleming, Kelly's Army in Utah; David Burgoyne, Agriculture in Pioneer Times; Dr. Reynold Watkins, Engineering in Pioneer Times; Dr. Orson Cannon, Beginnings of Plant Breeding in Utah; and Dr. Joel Ricks, Mormon Colonization Outside of the United States.

So many of our members are on special projects, advanced schooling, and vacations that we

do not hold summer meetings. We do hold a summer outing and try to support the Annual Encampment. During the past summer our project committee, headed by Dr. J. Sedley Stanford, gathered information from all markers, monuments, and historical sites in Cache County to be assembled in the booklet prepared by SUP for tourists and interested individuals.

Dr. A. C. Hull, Jr. represented our Chapter on the committee for the Golden Spike celebration at Promontory Point and Dr. Ira Hayward gave the invocation. The Old Juniper Chapter was represented by its president at the dedication of the two Pony Express Monuments in Salt Lake City.

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# Pioneer Stories Contest



Walter A. Kerr

NOTICE: Presidents of Chapters and Your Pioneer Story Chairmen:

Right now is the time to call for your members and their families to get busy on your Pioneer Stories for next year's National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers Story Contest. We have had some outstanding stories in the past and we do offer some very fine medals for the first, second and third place winners each year.

It would be a fine project for each chapter to have a similar Story Writing Contest. The rules and regulation for the National are as follows:

Story must be on the subject of a Utah Pioneer Story not to exceed 1500 words.

Must be a true story or biography of some pioneer, preferably a pioneer ancestor of the contestant or a distant relative.

All stories submitted become the property of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

One of the great purposes of the National Society of the Sons

of Utah Pioneers is to collect and preserve the precious gems of historic lore to be found in the experiences of our pioneer ancestors in the establishment and development of this commonwealth.

The President of each chapter should appoint a committee to take charge of the story contest and send the name of the chairman to the National Chairman. The National Society, through its chairman, will provide application blanks.

It is suggested that local chapters invite the three senior and three junior winners in the local contest as their dinner guests and award some kind of prize at the May or June meeting. These would be first, second and third places.

Applications are to be submitted to the local chairman or to Walter A. Kerr, National Chairman, 132 University St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84102.

The National contest begins February 1, 1964 and closes June 15, 1964. Contestants are divided into two divisions, Senior Division 18 years of age and over, and Junior Division 11 to 17 years of age.

Contestants should retain for themselves a copy of the story submitted. The National Society assumes no responsibility for a copy of a story submitted.

Contestants at large should obtain application blanks from and send their stories to the National Chairman not later than June 15, 1964.

The three Senior and the three Junior winners in the National Contest will be dinner guests of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers at the Annual Encampment to be held in September, 1964 in California, where they will receive their awards.

## APPLICATION

Name of Contestant.....

Address .....

Division: Senior..... Junior..... Date of Birth.....

Source of Story.....

Send this application and your story to your local S.U.P. Contest Chairman, or if a contestant-at-large, to Walter A. Kerr, 132 University St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84102.

## BOOK REVIEW

by Virgil V. Peterson

*Four Days*, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., New York. \$2.00, bookstore edition, \$2.95.

Compiled by United Press International and American Heritage Magazine, *Four Days* is the historical record of the death of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This volume, vividly pictorialized in color and black and white, begins with the arrival of the President in Dallas on November 22, 1963 and concludes with his burial in Arlington Cemetery. It is based on UPI pictures and dispatches selected and edited by Earl J. Johnson and Joseph J. Thorndike, Jr. Bruce Catton writes the preface.

The compilers are to be commended for not only a volume of great worth, but also for the speed with which it has been made available to the public. An order for nearly a million copies by UPI member newspapers and broadcasters suggest an indication of its demand.

## BOOK REVIEW

by Virgil V. Peterson

*Secrets From the Caves — A Layman's Guide to the Dead Sea Scrolls*, by Thurman L. Cross. Abington Press, New York and Nashville. \$3.00.

From the abundance of technical publications on the Dead Sea Scrolls and from his own field experience and study of these ancient documents Dr. Cross has brought to the public a story of the scrolls simple enough to attract the interest of the layman. Designed on a question-answer basis, this little volume presents a wealth of information which ranges from the discovery of the scrolls to the effect of their contents on present-day Christianity.

Branded as "one of the most exciting archaeological discoveries of the twentieth century" the Dead Sea Scrolls have stimulated the imagination and mature judgment of some of the best Biblical scholars of the world, which in turn has brought new confirming evidence of the Hebrew Scriptures. All the answers are not yet in and it is too early to evaluate the ultimate impact of these discoveries on the religious world.





## SUP PROFILES



### O. J. "Jim" Fox

O. J. "Jim" Fox, as he is known, was blessed Orland Jensen Fox. Born in Magrath, Alberta, Canada, March 31, 1907.

Shortly after the turn of the century many people from Utah migrated to Canada. A young man by the name of Mayben Fox from Lehi was one of these. Another was a young lady by the name of Myrtle Jensen. They met and married and from that union four children were born; Jim being the third.

Jim's grandfather, Robert Fox, crossed the plains by oxcart in the Captain Johnson party and arrived in Lehi, October 3, 1860. In 1865 he fought in the Black Hawk war. His great-grandfather on his father's side was James Fergeson, an attorney and amateur actor who performed many times in the old Salt Lake Theater. He was also editor of a weekly newspaper published in Salt Lake City called "The Mountaineer." Jim has a copy of this paper dated November 17, 1860.

Jim had elementary training in Wendell, Idaho. Came to Ogden at the age of 18. Married the former Laura Sanders in Farmington, October 16, 1929. This marriage was later sealed in the Salt Lake Temple, January, 1932.

Jim was called on a mission to New Zealand and in January, 1932, he left behind his wife and

year old son, Robert, and served until May, 1934.

On his return from a mission he worked on several jobs, took a short business course, went to night school and otherwise tried to improve his status. He claims to have received his bachelor's degree from the University of Hard Knocks and hopes to get his Master's in a few more years from the same University. He has been manager of the Credit Bureau of Ogden for the past 17 years.

He and his wife are the parents of three children. Their daughter, Kay, was fatally injured in an automobile accident when she was 14 years of age, that was in 1949, and his wife was seriously injured in the same accident. Their son Robert lives with his wife, Kathleen, daughter Trilby and son, Matt, in Bountiful. He also served a mission to New Zealand. He received his Master's degree in Sociology from the B. Y. U. and is presently student counselor in the Granite School District. Bob's wife teaches third grade in Bountiful. Bob has contributed to the S.U.P. magazine on several occasions in the form of poetry and biographies.

Their daughter Ann is married to Brent Wilcox of Syracuse. He is a former missionary to Australia. They also live in Bountiful, where she teaches school and Brent is studying law at the University of Utah. Ann went to the Church College in Hawaii and received her bachelor's degree in Education from the Utah State University.

Jim is a member of the Ogden Rotary Club and the Ogden Chamber of Commerce. Several years ago he received an expense-free trip to Las Vegas for he and his wife for signing up the most new members in a Chamber of Commerce membership drive contest. In 1953 he was Co-chairman of the Weber County Community Chest Drive. He has been active in P.T.A. and local politics.

In 1954 he was elected President of District Six of the Associated Credit Bureau of America which includes Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. He is a Director of that organization at the present time.

Some of his church assignments since returning from his mission

have been: Superintendent of Sunday School, Superintendent of Y.M.M.I.A., Bishop, President of the Ben Lomond Stake High Priests' Quorum and at the present time is serving on the High Council of the Ben Lomond Stake and he proudly points out that the Ben Lomond Stake is always in the top ten stakes of the Church and many times leads the Church. Jim says his service in the Church has been the greatest part of his education and is very grateful for it. He feels the greatest schooling a young man can get to qualify him in this highly competitive world is a mission.

Jim's home is at 2596 Fruitland Drive, North Ogden. His hobbies are his grandchildren, landscape gardening and lately has been bitten by the bowling bug.

Jim has been in S.U.P. in the Ogden Pioneer Luncheon Club Chapter about four years and is looking forward to the time he will be able to go on more of the treks that are scheduled by his Chapter. He really enjoys the association and said he took out a life's membership to assure himself of this fine association and high ideals for life.

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## Richard R. Lyman Life Member No. 13

*Excerpts from Deseret News editorial of January 3, 1964:*

IF YOU HAVE EVER looked for a house number on a dark night and were guided easily to it by the number printed on the corner street sign, you can make a mental note of thanks to Dr. Richard R. Lyman.

If you have enjoyed a drink of water in Los Angeles, or eaten bread baked from wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest or enjoyed a good meal in Chicago without fear of contamination, you can thank Dr. Lyman.

If you have enjoyed the beauty of the University of Utah campus or driven over a Utah highway or watered your lawn in any Utah community, you owe a small debt of gratitude to this capable man who died this week at the age of 93.

Dr. Lyman was the only man who served as consulting engineer on more than one of what are called the seven modern civil engineering "wonders" of the United States. He served on three — the Grand Coulee Dam and Columbia River Basin Project, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Sanitary District of Chicago. It was under his direction as vice chairman of the Utah State Road Commission that Utah's first concrete road was built. As vice chairman of the Utah Water Commission, he was instrumental in working toward our modern water storage and distribution system. As head of the University of Utah's Engineering Department, he surveyed and laid out the University's campus.

But perhaps no project was closer to his heart than the so-called "Lyman Plan" for numbering streets and houses on a grid basis starting at Temple Square. He dreamed of a nationwide system that would enable a traveler to find an address in any city in the country.

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- . . . that man's search for progress should be encouraged by maintenance of opportunity, not hindered by illusions of security.
- . . . that a person should be rewarded in accordance with his productive contribution to society.
- . . . that every man is entitled to own property, earn money, honestly, save, invest, and spend as he chooses.
- . . . that property rights cannot be taken away without infringing on rights guaranteed by the constitution.
- . . . that the constitution is the basic law of the land, and that its interpretation should be in accordance with the intent of its authors.
- . . . that government should operate impartially in the interest of all.
- . . . that government's regulatory functions should be based on law.
- . . . that government should provide only minimum controls and aids.
- . . . that government should stimulate, not discourage, individual initiative.
- . . . that propagandizing by government is dangerous to the maintenance of self-government.
- . . . that monopoly, whether by government, industry, labor, or agriculture, is dangerous.
- . . . that voluntary cooperation is a part of the American system.
- . . . that all candidates for public office should state their beliefs with respect to communism, socialism, and capitalism.

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## Holladay Chapter 1964 Officers



Front Row: Mark Jackman, 2-yr. Director, Karl B. Hale, Pres.; Joseph McDonald, Vice President. Second Row: Richard Siggard, Vice President; L. C. Dunn, Vice President; Verne Eliason, Vice President; Karl Merrill, Sec. & Trea.; Archie Aldous, Vice President. Scott Beaser, one-year Director and Clyde Edmonds, Imm. Past President were not present when picture was taken.

### BOOK REVIEW

by Virgil V. Peterson

*Great Day in the West. Forts, Posts and Rendezvous Beyond the Mississippi*, by Kent Ruth, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. \$12.50.

This attractive volume of historical significance, and orderly arranged, portrays to the reader a verbal and pictorial thumbnail sketch of 147 of the most important frontier sites in the American West. As the author indicates, many important sites have been omitted—enough for a volume of equal size—this, only because of the economics of book publishing. Perhaps a second volume would be in order.

Arranged of a pair of facing pages, each entry receives the same amount of space; a word summary on one side and two pic-

tures on the opposing page. The early picture mirrors the "Great Day" or the period when the site was making a strong contribution to the development of the West. The other picture shows the present development, restoration or remains of the site. Included, also, is a miniature state map indicating site location. Seven Utah sites are featured.

This book is valuable to historian and lay reader. Though it is the antithesis of definitiveness, it gives a satisfying background on this phase of history and will stimulate reading and research to those who would make the extra effort

to know the full story on any one of these sites.

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## East Mill Creek Chapter 1964 Officers



Front row, left to right: Lionel J. Halverson, 1st Vice President; Jack H. Goaslind, President; LaMar J. Gardner, Secretary. Back row: H. Leroy Erickson, 2nd Vice President; Wesley Osguthorpe, P. Pres.; Wilson M. Seely, Director; Morton Hill, Director; Heber Bird, Director; and Lothaire Rich, Director. Leslie Goates, Second Vice President, not present for picture.

### Excerpts From Deseret Evening News

PROVO, UTAH July 8, 1898  
COUNTY BUSINESS

The county commissioners have been in sessions for two days this week and transacted a great deal of important business.

The tax levy for the year 1898 was fixed at 5 mills, viz:

County schools,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills.

County general fund,,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mills.

The levy is the same as for the year 1897.

The county treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$1,203.15 of the general school fund.

The following amounts were collected in fees in the various departments: Sheriff's office, \$74.90; clerk, \$285.46; recorder, \$254.50.

There were a great many changes made in the list of registration agents, the result of County Attorney King's opinion to the board, setting forth that no person holding office such as a school trustee was eligible to act as a registration agent.

The State board of equalization

has handed in its report as to the assessed valuations of railways and other corporations, which is as follows:

Rio Grande Western Railway,  
\$1,240,538.

Oregon Short Line Railway,  
\$579,633.

Salt Lake & Mercury Railway,  
\$43,270.

Western Union Telegraph Co.,  
\$12,827.

Deseret Telegraph Co., \$675.  
Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone  
Co., \$10,058.

Pullman Palace Car Co.,  
\$10,409.

Fruit Transportation et al Car  
Co., \$9,910.

Grand Total, \$1,907,320.

The total assessed valuation of the county, including railways, etc., is \$9,362,370.

The total acres of land assessed in the county is 130,903.7-100 acres, and the average acreage as-

essment is \$18 per acre.

Assessed value of town and city property is \$1,372,590, and the acreage, 2,357,050.

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# Pioneer Money

by Walter A. Kerr

The belief by some that barter was the only means of exchange in pioneer days is erroneous. Of course, exchanging chickens for a pig, ducks for a steer, corn for eggs, carrots for mutton and peas and beans for flour was certainly inconvenient. Brigham Young felt very early the need for a circulating medium as an absolute necessity. The shortage of United States money was very serious as goods from the outside could not be purchased except with coin. President Young had the only money in the valley in 1847, \$50, which was not very much to care moneywise for 1700 people. Even after his return from Winter Quarters in 1848 he is said to have had the only coin, \$84. The discovery of gold in California and the influx of gold dust relieved the situation.

Detachments of the Mormon Battalion, which wintered in Pueblo, in 1846-47, came to Utah with the first pioneers in 1847. Money was due them from the government, so President Young sent Captain James Brown to California to obtain it. It amounted to \$5,000 in Spanish doubloons, coins similar to our \$5.00 gold pieces. Some of this money fell into unscrupulous hands but most of it was cornered by Brigham Young who gave to the Battalion members tithing script for their gold dust. In 1848 men were sent to California and with part of the money, \$3200, bought some cows. In this same year Captain Brown paid Miles Goodyear \$1950 for the present site of Weber County. With this bargain went cows, sheep and chickens.

Members of the Mormon Battalion were discharged in the summer of 1847. Some of the men remained in California and worked while others aided in the discovery of gold. Many of these brought their sacks of gold dust to Salt Lake City. Willard Richards, a trusted member of the First Presidency, was appointed to weigh the gold dust and tie it in small packages for the men. Some sacks of gold dust were valued at \$1.00 and others as much as \$20.00. Many transactions with intimate friends

were made with these sacks of gold dust.

In California large business deals were made with heavy sacks of gold dust and small transactions with "pinches of gold." A pinch of gold represented the gold dust that a person could hold between the thumb and the forefinger. This scheme led to vice and corruption. In certain places, especially saloons, a bartender was often employed by the size of the pinch he could hold. Often evil-minded men wet the finger and thumb before putting them into the gold dust bag. The gold dust that stuck to his finger and thumb became his own. Even a bartender is known to have put his wet hand into the bag. Imagine how enriched he became. Fortunately that kind of business was never carried on in Utah.

President Brigham Young and his counselors decided that gold dust could be minted into coins of uniform weight and value at a very little expense. The Constitution of the United States gave the Federal Government the control over the issuance of money. This right had not been completely exercised and gold coins were minted in various parts of the country, some of which were counterfeits. President Young commissioned John Kay to mint coins. He, John Taylor and John Kay decided on the inscriptions. On one side were the words, "Holiness To The Lord" over the all-seeing eye of Jehovah. On the other side were the words "Pure Gold" above clasped hands of friendship.

Battalion members and others began to bring in their gold dust in December of 1848 and twenty-five \$10 pieces were paid out at a premium of twenty-five cents. Shortly afterwards others were minted at par. The minting of gold coins lasted about two weeks when the crucibles broke and the exchange of gold dust for real coins came to an end, for a short time at least.

The breaking of the crucibles caused great concern and so the leading brethren were called together in the old bowery on January 28, 1849. The people wanted currency or notes of some kind and not their gold dust. President

Young tried to give their gold dust back to them but they did not want it. The Municipal Council decided to issue paper money until gold coins could be made. The printing and issuance of paper money was not new in the church. Script was issued as a circulating medium as early as 1843 in Nauvoo. On March 6, 1843, the following ordinance was passed. Sec. 1 "Be it ordained by the City of Nauvoo that from and after the passage of this bill, gold and silver coins can be received as lawful tender in payment of taxes and debts and also fines imposed under the ordinances of the city." Sec. 2, "That city script shall not hereafter be emitted as monied currency; provided however, that nothing in this bill shall be construed as to prevent the redemption of previous emissions."

Thomas Bullock, the President's clerk, took some white paper from a box and Brigham Young instructed him as to size, number and amount. Some bills were hand written or hand printed. They were two inches wide and four inches long. These hand written bills kept Thomas Bullock and some clerks very busy getting ready for the signatures of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Newell K. Whitney. President Young signed 100 bills the first day. These bills had the Priesthood seal encircled by sixteen letters: P. S. T. A. P. C. J. C. L. D. S. L. D. A. O. W., an abbreviation for Private Seal of the Twelve Apostles, Priests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Last Dispensation All Over the World. The hand written notes gave the council time to improve the circulating medium. There were 830 notes in the first issue, 735 in the second and that was not enough.

The church had a large supply of Kirkland Safety Society Bank notes. It was decided to put them in circulation to give some relief. All had to be countersigned by B. Young, N. K. Whitney and H. C. Kimball. The names of J. Smith Jr., cashier, and Sidney Rigdon were on these notes. One hundred thirty-five in \$1 and \$4 denominations were put in circulation, then a short time later 256, most of which were of \$5 denomination, making a total of 391 counter-



## Pioneer Money

signed notes. Very few of the countersigned notes are now in existence.

These Kirkland notes are beautifully engraved, the upper center of the \$1 note is a sheep shearing scene. To the left are medallion heads with the number 1 in the center. The illustrations to the right and left are identical, a train of that time. The number 1 is in each corner. The \$5 note has the illustration in the upper center of a boy and his dog resting while gathering wood in the forest. Medallion heads are the same as on the \$1 note with the number 5 in the center. To the left and right center is a boy with a shovel and a lunch basket. In the upper right and left corners are the Roman numeral V and in the lower corners 5. The \$10 note is illustrated by a boy lying in the field with the harvested wheat. Medallion heads are the same as in all notes except number ten in the center of the medallions.

President Brigham Young was very sad in the spring of 1849. Two non-Mormon merchants, Livingston and Kincade, opened a store in the 17th Ward. Women in those days were just like they are today on dollar days. They flocked to the opening of the new store and bought what they needed and much that they did not need. "All the circulating medium in the city, this mostly in gold coins, was taken by this firm. Their wagons were loaded with more gold dust than had come into the mint that fall. In one box there was as much gold as a man could carry and there was a box of silver that required three men to lift it into the wagon."

The arrival in September, 1849, of "one dozen nests of the best crucibles for the melting of the most precious coins" meant much to the church. President Young supervised the operations of the mint as the gold dust was melted, rolled into bars, cut into coins and stamped. The Deseret Mint was where the Hotel Utah garage and flower beds are now located. During the years 1849-51, 300 gold bars were rolled from which gold coins were made. John Kay often took gold bars home for protection. His children had a wonderful time making little cabins out of

them. A newspaper reporter entered the mint one day and saw men rolling gold bars like wagon tires.

The early gold coins were unalloyed. Much was lost from abrasion as no effort was made to refine the gold. In fact, no one was skilled enough to make an assay. The gold coins contained about nine-tenths of the indicated value. The coins were \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20 value. On one side of the gold coins were the clasped hands in the center with the date and G.S.L.C. and P.G. (Great Salt Lake City and Pure Gold) and also the words two and one half or another number. On the other side was the all seeing Eye of Jehovah and the words Holiness to the Lord.

In the year 1860 President Brigham Young decided to replace the older coins by a new issue with more elaborate designs and to "rectify the mistakes made in failing to refine and assay the gold dust." The Beehive was on one side with an eagle with outstretched wings above. On the other side was a crouching lion and the date at the bottom and the words Holiness to the Lord in the symbols of the Deseret Alphabet, then in vogue. J. M. Barlow was the jeweler in whose shop the dies were made and set up, quite different from the blacksmith shop of early days where Alfred Lambson produced the first gold coin dies. A second issue was made in this same year with a slight change in the design. On these coins a crouching lion was represented before three mountain peaks and a stream of water.

The issuing of gold coins came suddenly to an end when Governor Alfred Cummings issued a prohibitory order on February 26, 1862. In 1864 the United States forbade by an act of Congress the private coinage of money. Gold coins were called in and redeemed. Fortunate were those few people, however, who kept their coins as souvenirs. The coins today are invaluable.

Paper currency has played an important part in the economic life of the Latter-day Saints. The issuing of the Kirkland bank notes, without financial backing, was much different from the paper money currency issued in 1849

with gold dust in reserve. There was only confidence, trust and faith. The handwritten or hand printed series, one and two, the printed series and the undersigned Kirkland Bank notes meant much to the early pioneers of Utah, and relieved greatly the financial distress.

Most people preferred the paper money to gold coins or gold dust. However, some people preferred the gold, just as Easterners now-a-days like the green backs and Westerners prefer to hear the jingle of silver dollars. Some merchants hesitated or refused to accept paper money. The Municipal Council had a way of handling such men as is suggested in the minutes under date of February 8, 1849: "The following resolution was passed, that all licensed butchers who had refused to sell meat for paper currency be required by letter to do so or give up the butchering business." By May 20, 1850 all church paper was redeemed and the church went on the gold standard. This does not mean that there were no notes in circulation.

The announcement that Johnson's army was coming to Utah came at a time when the Church was in great financial stress. The contract of the Brigham Young Express and Carrying Co. was suddenly cancelled and that without reason. The \$200,000 spent by the Church in establishing stations, buying equipment, horses and supplies was a complete loss. President Young had no money to draw on for defense against the army. One thousand men were needed to match the 5,000 U. S. soldiers. The Nauvoo Legion and Volunteers made up the quota. It took \$500 to outfit each man, which meant \$500,000.

The Deseret Currency Association was organized by President Young, and during the first year issued \$100,000 of paper money payable in livestock, a valuable backing, accepted gracefully by almost everyone. The Church expenditures during the Utah War were at least one-half financed by the currency issues of the Currency Association. The other half by tithing and gifts, much of which was in livestock.

Wars financed by the printing of an excessive amount of paper money are generally disastrous.





## SUP PROFILES



### Harold Van Noy Davis

I, Harold Van Noy Davis, the eighth child in a family of twelve, six boys and six girls, was born April 23, 1894 in Avon, Cache Valley, Utah. My father was Abraham Peter Davis, my mother was Charlotte Van Noy Davis.

My grandfather, William Davis came to Utah in 1848 with the Lorenzo Snow Company. He was the first bishop in Box Elder County and lived in Brigham City. My grandmother, Erika Forsgren Davis was the first convert to the church in Sweden. She came to Utah in 1853 with a handcart company and later married grandfather, who was a blacksmith. His anvil and bellows and grandmother's spinning wheel are now on display at the Daughters of the Pioneers Museum at the head of Main Street in Salt Lake City.

With my parents I moved to Cache Valley, to Idaho, and later to Union, Oregon. Within a year my mother died and then my father passed away, leaving me an orphan at the age of ten years. I attended the public schools until I graduated from the eighth grade, from then on I gained my education from actual experience. At 11 and early 12 years of age I drove freight wagon from Elgin, Oregon to Wallowa, Oregon. Later I was employed by the Amalgamated

Sugar Company on their ranch and at the sugar factory. I helped move the sugar factory from Le-Grande, Oregon to Burley, Idaho in 1911.

In 1912 I married and later had five boys; two of these died in infancy. I worked in the railroad shops in Salt Lake but my real interest was in mechanics, so I returned to Burley, Idaho in late 1912 and started to become an automobile mechanic at the Chandler Agency. I was one of the pioneers in the automobile business. I gained a reputation as one of the best auto mechanics in the West by working on many of the earliest automobiles and keeping them so they would operate.

When World War I began I moved to Brigham City where I was employed as an auto mechanic from 1916-1920. I owned and operated the Chrysler dealership in Price, Utah from 1923-1931. In 1932 I moved to Boise, Idaho, then to Ogden, Utah and later to Salt Lake City.

In 1937 I met my present wife, Erma Murdock. We were married in the Salt Lake Temple in 1938 and have one son, Kent. In 1939 we established the Murray Buick Sales, as Salt Lake Metropolitan dealer for Buick. I did the architectural work and built the buildings for our business, in this I introduced radiant heat. This drew a great deal of attention, both locally and nationally and created interest in this type of heating. It is now widely used in homes and business buildings, including motels.

In 1950 I became ill so I sold the automobile business, bought and operated a cattle ranch in Montana. Later I built and operated the Hillcrest Motel on the edge of Provo, Utah.

I became interested in politics and served two terms in the Utah State Legislature where I was responsible for many bills, one of the most important was the student driver education and another bill established in Utah the national uniform traffic code. Through some of my activities I was listed in Who's Who in the West, published by A. N. Marquis Co.

As a member of the L. D. S. Church I have been active for many years and served in many positions: one of the presidents of the Seventies Quorum, M.I.A.

president, First Counselor to the Bishop in the newly organized Duncan Ward, a division of the First Ward in Salt Lake City. When I moved to 7247 South 1300 East I became Secretary to the High Priests' Quorum in East Jordan Stake, later to second counselor and then first counselor, which position I held until I moved to Mesa, Arizona.

I was chairman of the committee to finance, design and construct the \$100,000.00 multiple story poultry building used for the Church Welfare program for East Jordan Stake. It has been a most successful project. Radiant heat keeps the little chickens warm so reduces the loss. I received a letter from the Otis Elevator Co. saying it was the first chicken hostel to use one of their elevators.

In Arizona we are enjoying the wonderful winter weather and we have time for fishing in Montana in the summer. My wife and I reside in our new home at the Apache County Club Estates, 641 Revolva Circle Dr., Mesa, Arizona.

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## Buckskin Indian Leather



Mrs. Amy Timbimboo, wife of the first Lamanite Bishop in the church, scrapes the hair from a deer skin with a modern day draw knife.



Mrs. Timbimboo demonstrates how she fleshes a hide using an ancient indian knife of obsidian.



Mrs. Timbimboo holds a finished hide, tanned and ready to be made into gloves.

*By Louis A. Fleming, Historian*

I neve see the word buckskin or hear the name mentioned but what my mind does not turn back to my childhood and a picture comes before me of my Grandfather, Peogament as the Indians called him, carefully cutting me a pair of shoe laces from an Indian tanned deer skin he had traded an old squaw a bucket of molasses for. It was as soft as velvet with a wild pungent smoky odor all of its own.

With deer season just drawing to a close and with hides on our hands my wife and I decided to try tanning them ourselves, Indian fashion. The local library had very little to offer about the process used by the Indians. The Encyclopedia Britanica and Americana gave absolutely nothing. Comments were made to buckskin here and there in books on Indian lore but almost nothing was given on the method used by these people on the tanning and processing of their hides.

Major Powell relates in his journal covering his exploration of the Colorado River in the eighties that the best buckskin he came in contact with was that made by the Ute Indians. Without a doubt, next to the discovery of the bow and arrow and fire, the tanning of hides was the Indians greatest invention. It was his clothing, his shelter, his saddle, and with it he lashed his travois together and harnessed it to his pony.

From modern writers we did learn that the word buckskin was rather loosely applied to mean all Indian leather regardless of the type of animal the hide came from, whether bear, buffalo, elk or deer. It is all buckskin to them. Today it has come to mean leather made from the skin of the deer. It is possible that the word is derived from Bucks Skin with the word Buck meaning male Indian as the dictionary does give this definition. At least according to this meaning salty old Jim Bridger was sleeping in a buckskin bed when he stated that the way to keep warm up in Wyoming where he lived was to "put a buffalo robe under you, a buffalo robe on top of you and an Indian on each side of you."

With not much written on In-

dian tanning the best way to learn their methods was to go to the Indians themselves. This we did. The Washakie reservation of the Shoshone tribe is some fifty miles from Ogden and from it each year come countless gloves and moccasins made by the squaws. A wonderful source of information was right at hand.

The resident farmers wife referred us to Mrs. Harry Tutuwan as being the best authority on leather craft on the reservation. Upon visiting her we found her to be a very old, very wrinkled, very toothless Indian lady of very questionable age, perhaps even one hundred, she looked it. She was sitting alone by a cook stove in her little log cabin. When she rose to welcome us she did not stand over four feet high. We told her what we wanted and she told us, in her limited English, that due to rheumatism she did not do any leather work any more. She referred us to Minnie Wansuk, her neighbor, who at that very minute was at work on hides.

We found Minnie very cooperative with a good English vocabulary. The process as explained by her was very simple. It contained no chemicals such as tannic acid or the chromium salt. The whole method rotated around putrefaction and stinking hard work.

First the hides were placed in water to soak for a period of about two weeks or until putrefaction and bacterial action had set in around each tiny follicle and loosened the hair. Some times where there is a swift running stream of water the hides are stretched out on the bottom with the head part of the hide down stream and the tail upstream. As soon as the bacterial action loosens the hair the swift movement of the water pushes against the hair, removing the larger part of it, so that the pulling of the balance out by hand is held to a minimum.

With the hair fully removed the old Squaw sits down on the sunny side of her cabin, throws the hide over a box or log, hair side down and attacks the flesh side with a knife. Carefully and painstakingly she scrapes each square inch of the skin, removing all fat and flesh, leaving only the rough scraped hide. Next the hair side is turned over and the grain

See Page 16



From Page 15

or scarf is scratched, scraped and broken.

Following the fleshing the hide is spread out and animal brains are mixed with fat to the consistency of a thick paste. This is carefully smeared over the fleshed hide on both sides. Then the hide is rolled up and some times buried or just layed aside in a warm place until the brain mixture has decayed. It is this decaying or putrefying that performs the tanning action, just as the commercial tanning of leather is brought about through the use of acid, tannin or some of the salts. The brain grease process takes about a week to complete, depending on how cold the weather is.

When the tanner feels, or smells, the hide is ripe she takes it out and washes it thoroughly and then the hard work of breaking down the fibres begins. Holding the hide between her two hands she stretches and stretches and then stretches some more. It is sometimes worked back and forth over a log or sharp piece of wood until every fibre within the hide is completely broken. If when on drying out it is found that parts are hard the process of brains and rotting is done all over again.

When finished the leather is as soft as velvet and appears like suede. At this stage the leather is of a whitish color. Since the white man is the best market for the Indian products the tanning process is now finished and ready to be made into gloves and moccasins. Formerly the leather was now sewed up to form, according to Minnie Wansuk, a wikiup or tent, this was placed over a very low fire that is creating a lot of smoke and the leather is smoked until it becomes a dirty grey. This smoking or curing makes the leather stay soft and pliable even after having been wet. It also gives it that smokey odor so characteristic of Indian tanned buckskin.

After watching the process from beginning to end we left Washakie determined to sell our hides and leave the tanning, with all of its odors, to the Indians.

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## Historical Signs Appear On Idaho's Highways

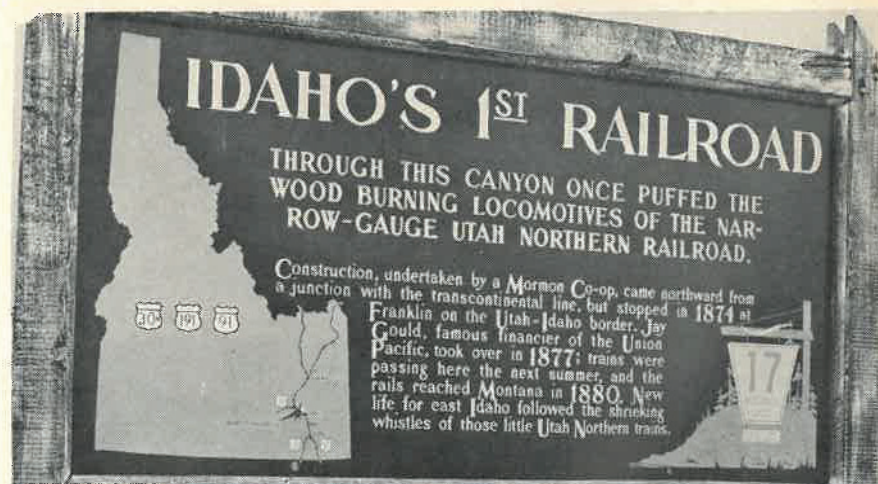
*Idaho's Historical Sign Program  
Prepared by the Public Information  
Section of the Idaho Department  
of Highways.*

—By T. M. Woolley

The accompanying pictures are some of the signs put up by the Idaho Department of Highways and are related to some of Utah's early history. These are contained

in a publication by the Idaho Highway Department booklet that covers about sixty signs that have been installed in the past year in various parts of the state of Idaho. You will note that each sign is numbered and has the highway number on the sign also.

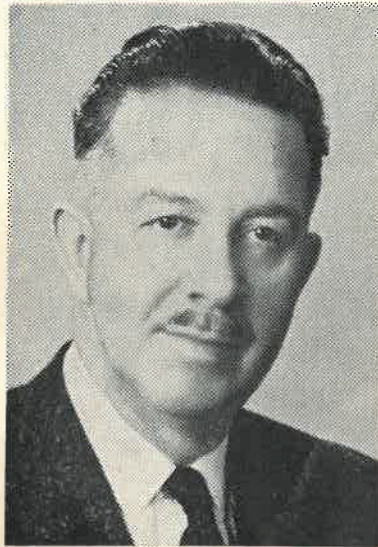
(Pictures used by permission of Mr. Del Klaus, Public Information Director of the State of Idaho.)







## SUP PROFILES



**SHARP M. LARSEN** was born in Spring City, Utah on March 17, 1902, the third son and youngest of eleven children born to John H. Larsen and Eliza Jane Behunin. He has an early Utah pioneer history, his maternal great grandfather, Isaac Behunin, was a bodyguard to Joseph Smith, the Prophet. His grandfather, Isaac Morton Behunin arrived in Salt Lake City on September 9, 1849, his eighteenth birthday. He was a settler and colonizer of various towns in Utah and Sanpete counties, and in 1865 he was called to settle Circleville in Piute County. He was engaged in Indian wars, and after heavy losses he was driven from Circleville by the Indians. He returned to Sanpete County in 1866, settling in Spring City.

Isaac M. Behunin was an expert blacksmith and metal worker and helped build and install the beautiful metal spiral staircase in the Manti Temple.

Sharp's father, John H. Larson, a son of early pioneers, was born in a covered wagon in what is now Pioneer Park in Salt Lake City, and his mother was born in Ephraim, Utah. His early education was received in public schools of Spring City. He left Spring City at an early age and made his home in Salt Lake City where he furthered and completed his education, later attending Henager's Business College.

On June 2, 1923, Sharp was married to the former Clara R. Larsen of Spring City, Utah. To them were born one son, Ralph, now married to the former Daneen Retford—they are parents of two children, and Helen, now Mrs. Roland F. Wyatt, the mother of one little daughter.

Sharp's first employment was in the Union Pacific Railroad office, Transportation Department, at Milford, Utah, and was later transferred to Salt Lake City. He left railroad service to begin what has developed into a colorful and honorable political and public administrator career. In 1950 he was elected to the office of Salt Lake County Treasurer. In 1954 he was re-elected to the same post, as he was for a third term in 1958. On December 31, 1960, he resigned as Salt Lake County Treasurer to assume the duties of State Treasurer of Utah, to which post he was elected the previous November and which he assumed on January 1, 1961. During his second term as Salt Lake County Treasurer he was elected President of the National Association of County Treasurers and Finance Officers of the United States and Canada.

Sharp is a true son of Pioneer heritage, and is actively engaged in Church work, having served in the Bishopric of his ward; in the superintendency of Sunday School; the Council of Seventies Presidency; Boy Scout leadership; ward teacher and presently is a High Priest Group Leader in the Ivins Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah.

His hobbies: His home, children and grandchildren, above all; he is a gardener of no mean ability and has the proverbial green thumb developed to a high degree and most of his leisure time in the spring, summer and fall is devoted to the beautifying of his outdoor home through the cultivation of outstandingly beautiful flowers. He likes to play golf when time and opportunity permit. He is a lover of good music and books, and has surrounded himself with many choice works.

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## Report of Commemorative Exercises

*Held at Lincoln Jr. High School Auditorium on November 19, 1963 at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.*

By Elias L. Day

Under the direction of Principal Lynn Hales, a program commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was held November 19, 1963 at Lincoln Jr. High School Auditorium.

The first program commenced at 10:30 a.m. so that considering the difference between Eastern Standard time and Mountain Standard time was well timed to be in session at the exact moment of President Lincoln's address. Highlights of the program included presenting an unveiling of Lincoln and Woolston (last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic) statues by Dr. Avard Fairbanks and an address "Our Heritage of Law and Justice," by Justice Allan L. Crockett of the Utah Supreme Court.

D. Archie Latimer, taking the part of President Lincoln and Lt. Col. Elias L. Day, Utah's Representative at the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg, were present to add historic color to the occasion.

The program was repeated at 7:30 p.m. for the public.



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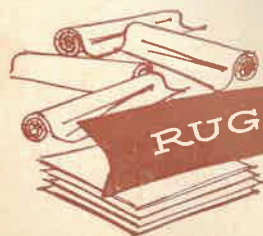
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